

# FOR THE EAGLE.

A Collection of News from All Over the World.

A Feast of Political, Commercial and General Intelligence, Thoroughly Sifted for Eagle Readers.

## Newfoundland Ministry Resigns.

Two large English firms who hold much Newfoundland paper and who were expected to fail on Monday are still holding out. Their survival so far greatly adds to the hope that the Union Bank of St. John's will be able to continue business. The Government decided that its position was untenable and sent a letter to the leaders of the Liberal party offering to resign or to retain office if supported on the financial question. The Liberals demanded that the Ministers be dismissed. The Governor refused, but announced the Assembly. The Ministers, knowing that their defeat is certain should they face the Assembly, tendered their resignations. Mr. Green, leader of the opposition, has been called upon by the Governor to form a cabinet. His task is an almost impossible one. The Government statements show that the interest on the public loans, \$250,000, will be required to be furnished in London Jan. 1. This amount cannot now be obtained and therefore the colony must default in the payment unless some arrangement is speedily made. The People's Bank of Halifax will extend credit at St. John's. Canadian banks will do likewise, thus giving an opportunity for the holders to realize on their stocks of fish. The demands for the prosecution of the directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland are becoming more general. Quantities of specie for the Government and private concerns are on the way from England and Canada.

## CATTLE MEN AROUSED.

Their Business Demands Free Trade in Sugar with Germany.

Washington dispatch: Word reaches here that the vast cattle interests of the West, representing an invested capital of not less than \$500,000,000, are about to grapple in a death-struggle with the sugar trust, and that the direction of the fighting is to be lodged with P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, and Swift, the Chicago kings of the meat trade. The United States is to be the battle-ground. Free sugar is a necessity to the free exportation of meat products to the great consuming markets of Europe. The imposition of a duty on sugar was promptly met by the raising of a embargo against American beef by Germany and Denmark. Germany has indicated clearly that she does not propose to recede from the position taken with regard to American meats until the discrimination against the beef sugar interests of the German empire is removed. The American meat trade with foreign countries approximates \$150,000,000 a year, and anything that threatens this mighty business in a vital or important way instantly touches the pockets of one of the most powerful and fighting combinations in existence. In this fight the meat men feel that they can command the aggressive support of the Senators from every Western and Southern State and put up a combination that will be invincible. The department of agriculture may be relied upon to help the cattle men. This is the first real danger that has menaced the sugar trust.

## KILLED BY A BURGLAR.

Well-Known Citizen of Cleveland Murdered in His Own Room.

William H. Price, the well-known member of the firm of printing press manufacturers, Chandler & Price, was almost instantly killed at his home in Cleveland at 230 O'clock Tuesday morning by a burglar. Just what occurred between the burglar and Price will probably never be known. Shots were heard and a minute later Price was found by his son lying with his face downward on the floor and rapidly expiring. Price awakened and seeing two men in the room sprang from his bed, and as he did so one of the burglars shot at him three times, all of the bullets taking effect. Price fell, and as he did so the two burglars ran out of the room. From a pocket in the dining room table \$85 was taken by the burglars. No other property is missing from the Price residence.

## King of Swindlers Caught.

Chief Wattle, of the Boston Detective Department and Andrew Houghton, Inspector of Police of Boston, who went to the Pacific coast a week ago, have taken with them to Boston John F. Dore, known as the "King of Swindlers." For the past five years he has practiced law in Seattle, and is wanted in Boston for forgery and embezzlement committed prior to 1888.

## John Worthy Is Dead.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, John Worthy, of Chicago, died. Mr. Worthy, who was President of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, and of the Metropolitan Elevated Road, of Chicago, had been suffering for several days with a carbuncle between his shoulders, and his death was due to blood poisoning following an operation.

## Figures of November Exports.

American exports for November were as follows: Mineral, \$3,025,841; cotton, \$22,808,849; broadstuffs, \$7,578,112; of which \$2,245,838 was wheat and \$4,078,297 wheat flour; provisions, \$12,089,453; which includes \$2,169,407 for cattle, \$1,304,567 for fresh beef, \$2,480,933 for bacon, \$592,256 for hams and \$2,836,568 for lard.

## Railroad Strikers Escape Easily.

United States District Attorney Clifton has been directed by Attorney General Olney to make prompt all charges against railroad strikers at St. Louis who are accused of violating the interstate commerce and postal laws by the obstruction of trains during the A. R. U. troubles last July.

## Deed of a Madman.

David Spragg killed his three children, his wife, and himself on his farm near Ridgeway, Hamilton County, Mo., Tuesday, in a fit of insanity. He also tried to kill two others, but they escaped.

## Cooling Sentenced to Five Years.

James Cooly was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Columbus, Ohio, for practicing a pension fraud. With one J. S. Winters he worked a scheme that enabled them to get about \$150,000 as back bounty out of the treasuries of Union and Delaware Counties.

## Tabernacle Site Is Sold.

The site of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been sold under foreclosure to the holder of the second mortgage for \$40,000, who paid \$10,000 above the face of his security. Samuel Sage held the first mortgage for \$125,000, on which there was due \$41,700.

## HILLMAN LOCKED UP.

He Is Captured After a Chase Extending All Over the Globe.

Among the Huachuca mountains, about forty miles from Tucson, A. T., a man was arrested for whom the authorities have been looking for years. He is John Hillman, an Englishman, who is one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime. In 1870 Hillman and two companions, one of them resembling him very closely, took a trip into the Buffalo mountains of Texas to hunt. They were gone several weeks, and when Hillman and one companion returned, the man bearing so striking a resemblance to him failed to accompany them. It seems that Hillman, who carried insurance on his life of \$80,000, while in the mountains conceived a murderous scheme and killed in cold blood the man who so closely resembled him. On his return he took the name of the man whom he had murdered, saying that Hillman had been accidentally shot and buried in the mountains. In due time Mrs. Hillman made a claim on the life insurance company in which her husband had been insured for \$80,000. The insurance people became suspicious. The remains of the man whom Hillman had murdered were exhumed and it was then discovered that they were not the remains of Hillman. Mrs. Hillman instituted legal proceedings to recover the amount of insurance. The case was carried from one court to another until finally she secured judgment for the principal, interest and attorneys' fees in the Supreme Court of the United States. During all this time the insurance company kept detectives on the trail of Hillman, who disappeared shortly after his wife made claim for the insurance. He was followed to Australia and other foreign countries, and a reward of \$15,000 was offered for his apprehension, dead or alive.

## DE LESSEPS IS DEAD.

Distinguished Engineer of the Suez Canal Finally Passes Away.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been one of the most prominent characters in France for more than a quarter of a century, is dead. Ferdinand de Lesseps was born in 1805 at Versailles, and, after a brilliant educational career at the Lycée Henri IV, he was appointed consul at Alexandria in 1835, just as the plague had smitten that city and people were fleeing from it by thousands. De Lesseps remained at his post, started an ambulance and tended the patients till the pest was over. The vessel in which he arrived on one occasion at the harbor of Alexandria was put under quarantine. De Lesseps asked the Captain to lend him a few books with which to while away the dreary hours. One of these volumes contained an imaginary sketch of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Its perusal fascinated De Lesseps to such an extent that he determined then and there to think the project over and see if it could not be carried out. He met with numerous obstacles of all sorts, but overcame them one after the other, and the canal was built, and on Nov. 17, 1869, formally opened. The highest honors were paid to the great engineer, and on his return to Paris he was invested with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. The next project of his life was the unfortunate Panama enterprise. Readers are familiar with the collapse of the scheme and the great financial scandal connected with it.

## BUSINESS AT A STAND.

Prospects for Better Trade After January.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review says: It is difficult to detect any change in current business. Prospects for business after Jan. 1 are quite generally considered more hopeful; in some branches there are larger orders and the west-bound shipments of merchandise are a little larger, but the working force naturally diminishes near the end of the year and the holiday traffic brings just now a temporary activity which is not of much general significance. The meeting of Congress and the announcement of the new currency plan and of various legislative proposals have not affected the situation perceptibly. On the whole agricultural products are scarcely stronger and wages of labor do not advance, but there is reason to expect the employment of a somewhat larger working force after the holidays. The expected report on feeding cattle and hogs has scarcely influenced the market. It is doubted whether the estimate is more reliable than the estimates of yield of wheat and cotton, which are not regarded seriously.

## BANDITS ROB A TRAIN.

Masked Men Loot an Express Car of \$100,000.

A Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a trestle seven miles west of Fort Worth at 5:30 p. m. Thursday. The train was stopped just as the engine and express car had crossed, the passenger coaches coming to a standstill on the trestle, where the passengers had no opportunity of getting off. Those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings saw three masked men, with guns leveled, marching the engineer and trainmen in and out of the baggage car. When they finished their work the robbers made the engineer back the train over the trestle, and while it was crossing they disappeared in a thick forest. The passengers kept so close while the train was being robbed that they did not know much about what was going on. It is said the robbers secured over \$100,000.

## TO MARCH ON PEKIN.

Japanese Contracting for 8,000 Coolies for the Army.

The victories won by the Japanese army celebrated with great enthusiasm in Tokyo. One hundred and fifty-one Japanese who were wounded in the battle at Port Arthur have arrived at Hiroshima. It is expected that an attack will be made on Foo Chow shortly. The second army will make an early advance toward Peking. The Government is contracting for a force of 8,000 coolies to accompany the troops on the march to Peking.

## Sure Cure for Diptheria.

Of particular interest at this time is a report made to Surgeon General Wyman by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, the marine hospital surgeon who investigated the methods employed at the Pasteur Institution, Paris, in the preparation of the new cure for diptheria. Of the whole number of cases which came under Dr. Kinyoun's observation (eighty-two) three died—about 4 per cent. The statistics show that there has been a gradual diminution of mortality since last May. The report, continuing, says:

"The efficacy of the serum is better shown in the tracheotomies than in all others. The mortality under the new conditions has been, from 1880 to 1894, something frightful to contemplate; fully 85 per cent. of the little patients have succumbed. Since the commencement of the serum treatment the death rate has been lowered to less than 47 per cent., and the cases upon which tracheotomy must be performed are fewer and fewer. Facts worthy of note are that diphtheric paralysis is less frequent and less frequent, and although albuminuria exists in nearly every case of several days' duration fatal cases of nephritis are gradually becoming less frequent."

## Noted Labor Apostrophe Attend.

The American Federation of Labor convened in annual session at 10 o'clock Monday morning in Odd Fellows' Hall, Denver, President Samuel Gompers called the delegates to order. Fully 100 representatives of national trade unions were

present to participate in what promised to be the greatest meeting ever held in America for the cause of labor. Occupying seats of honor on the platform were John Burns, M. P., and David Holmes, M. P., representatives of the United Trades unions of England, present upon invitation from the American Federation. Rody Kenahan, president of the Trades Assembly of Denver, made a short speech of welcome, extending the courtesies of the city and promising a program of entertainment in social functions and mountain excursions to intersperse the sessions of the convention. "Colorado, though a young State, was well organized," he said, "in labor matters, and expected that great good would follow the results of this convention." President Gompers replied to this with a few words of thanks, which a committee on credentials named, Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, delivered an address on "Labor's Lough and Noble Struggle," and he was succeeded by speeches of a fraternal nature from the English representatives.

## BIG THIEF TAKEN.

Samuel C. Seely, the New York Banker, Is Taken.

Samuel C. Seely, the ascending book-keeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, who, together with Frederick Baker, embezzled \$354,000 of the funds of the bank, was arrested in Chicago Monday night by Detective Sergeant Altimedinger and O'Donnell. He positively refused to admit that he was Seely, but half a score of experienced detectives identified him. In every characteristic of his appearance he corresponded with the description sent broadcast over the country by Inspector McLaughlin, of the New York police. He has had his hair cut and his mustache dyed. He stoutly refused to tell anything about himself. He says that his name is Frank J. Dale, and shows recently printed cards to lead color to the assertion. He also has letters addressed to him by that name. These letters were from New York, Dakota, and related to real estate matters. They are not signed, and Seely had evidently confided to his friends his assumed name and cautioned them to exercise great caution when writing to him.

## DEMOCRATS MUST WORK.

Cleveland May Call a Special Session.

Washington dispatch: The apocryphal story of the Capitol was rudely broken in upon by a straight tip from the White House that if the Democrats did not make good use of the time at their disposal to pass laws for currency reform, and other reforms suggested in his message, President Cleveland would promptly call a special session of the Congress of the present Congress, and give the Republicans a chance to legislate for the good of the country. Vilas brought the special session tip straight from the White House, with instructions to give it circulation in an alarm, and to proceed forthwith. The news found its way quickly to the other end of the Capitol and was given authoritative currency by the quasi endorsement of repetition by Catchings, of Mississippi, who has the credit of being Speaker Crisp's speaking partner. Warner, Cochrane, Tracy and others in the President's personal confidence, gave it the weight of industrious recital, and any doubt as to the authenticity of the pointer was speedily removed.

## Thought the Hotel Was on Fire.

An innocent remark caused no end of confusion at the Hawley House in Cleveland Sunday morning. A commercial traveler in an endeavor to arouse a sleepy associate yelled: "Wake up, old man, the hotel is on fire." The guests within hearing took the words as true and began a hasty exit with what apparel they could seize. A messenger boy, hearing the words, turned in an alarm, and five engines came upon the scene. The arrival of the fire apparatus thoroughly alarmed the guests in the entire hotel. Women on dishevel and men negligé scurried out upon the streets and the utmost confusion prevailed until an explanation could be given. A few were bruised in the scramble, but none seriously hurt.

## Panic Among Guests.

While the guests of the Southern Hotel at Chattanooga, Tenn., were seated at dinner Monday a heavy explosion shook the building. Then the cry of fire rang through the corridors and instantly panic reigned. Men and women rushed toward the halls completely bereft of presence of mind, for the smoke and flames came out the elevator with terrifying rapidity. Within an hour the building was a wreck. The loss on building and furniture is estimated at \$130,000, covered by \$75,000 insurance. No lives were lost.

## Sold Forged Bonds.

A telegram received at London from Belfast says that \$30,000 of American school bonds have been placed in Ireland and that \$150,000 of the same securities have been placed in London during the last few years. A large amount of the securities are believed to have been forged, but the exact proportion is not yet known.

## Robbed a School Teacher.

Miss Josephine Brand, a school teacher of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of \$10,000 in Cincinnati by a man who grabbed her hand-bag containing that amount of money which she had just taken before drawn from a safety deposit vault.

## Takes an Appeal.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has appealed from the decision of the United States Court, which held that the Postal Company had equal construction rights along the Atlantic and Pacific

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@4.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 54¢@55¢; corn, No. 2, 46¢@47¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢@30¢; rye, No. 2, 50¢@51¢; butter, choice creamery, 23¢@24¢; eggs, fresh, 22¢@23¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55¢@65¢. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.75@4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.75@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.75@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@53¢; corn, No. 1 white, 42¢@43¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33¢@34¢. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.60@4.75; hogs, \$3.60@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@53¢; corn, No. 2, 45¢@46¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢@31¢; rye, No. 2, 53¢@54¢. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$4.00@5.00; sheep, \$1.60@3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 54¢@55¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¢@45¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32¢@33¢; rye, No. 2, 55¢@56¢. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@3.25; hogs, \$4.00@4.75; sheep, \$1.75@2.50; wheat, No. 2, 52¢@53¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44¢@45¢; oats, No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; rye, No. 2, 50¢@51¢. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55¢@56¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¢@47¢; oats, No. 2 white, 35¢@36¢. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@3.50; hogs, \$4.00@4.75; sheep, \$1.75@2.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@53¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44¢@45¢; oats, No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58¢@59¢; corn, No. 3, 45¢@46¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢@33¢; barley, No. 2, 52¢@53¢; rye, No. 1, 40¢@41¢; pork, mess, \$11.75@12.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00@4.00; hogs, \$3.50@4.50; sheep, \$2.00@3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 53¢@54¢; corn, No. 2, 45¢@46¢; oats, white, Western, 37¢@38¢; butter, creamery, 24¢@25¢; eggs, Western, 22¢@23¢.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The British Government has just interfered with the free exercise of religion in India by prohibiting the practice of hook swinging at religious festivals. By inserting a hook attached to a rope in his flesh and then swinging in the air for a few minutes the devotee believed that he promoted the cause of religion.

Clermont, a little town in Florida, revels in the luxury of two mayors. Last June Mr. Todd was elected to the office without a dissenting voice. He was away from home at the time, and did not return for ten days. The ordinances require the Mayor to qualify within three days after the election. Mr. Goodenough, who was Mayor last year, holds on to the office.

Horses are very cheap in Oregon just now. A herd of 800 head, just off the range, were sold at an average price of \$5 each recently, and a few days ago, at a sale of fine stock near Portland, a splendid matched team of sorrel mares were sold for \$40, and a big bay horse brought only \$22.50. Half a dozen years ago such horses would have sold readily for \$100 to \$150 each.

The sinking of the Japanese warship *Tsukuba* by collision with the steamship *Zambesi* in Kobe Harbor, reported in recent dispatches, is not a serious loss to the war strength of Japan. The *Tsukuba* was a wooden vessel of 1,980 tons displacement, carrying only eight ordinary breech-loading rifles and other guns, and was used as a training ship for cadets. She was only 104 feet in length and 250-horse power.

The National Game Bird and Fish Protective Association is moving to secure greater uniformity and effectiveness in the game laws of the United States. It is a good cause and deserves the support of all sportsmen. Unfortunately, in many States where natural conditions are not adverse to the cultivation of game the total lack of protection has resulted almost in the depopulation of both field and stream. It is not too late, however, to arrest the destruction.

There are more than 5,000,000 children in the elementary schools in England, 800,000 of whom pay for their tuition, and of these 500,000 pay no more than a penny a week, according to a recent official statement. Of the "voluntary schools," in which the whole or part of the tuition is paid by the parents, 5,000 receive from 10 to 20 shillings a head for the children in attendance, 4,000 under 5 and 19 shillings, and 5,000 under 3 shillings.

In the meat shops of towns in New Mexico and Arizona the visitor from the East is apt to notice that the dressed carcasses of sheep have a tuft of wool still attached to the head and tail. This is left by the butcher to assure the customer that it is mutton and not goat flesh that he is buying. In these Territories many flocks of goats are reared and pastured by the local Mexican ranchmen to be killed for food for the poorer natives. Boiled or stewed kid, with chili pepper sauce, is an esteemed dinner dish at the tables of many well-to-do American and Spanish-American citizens.

The Emperor of China is the subject, if not the hero, of a story that is circulating in Peking. A palace eunuch, it is said, recently delivered a letter or dispatch meant for the Emperor's eye alone into the hands of one of the ladies of the harem. Thereupon his majesty seized a sword and immediately decapitated the offending messenger. The people of Peking are said to speak of the incident with undisguised satisfaction, regarding it as a proof that the Emperor has a mind of his own after all, and may yet succeed in breaking through the trammels of the silken net which has hitherto completely hindered the development of the individuality.

There is a "whole" milk treatment as well as a skim milk cure, and an advocate of the former says that a patient requires from five to six quarts daily while confined to bed, and from one to four quarts more when working. To digest all this, free action of the skin, lungs and other organs must be secured by daily warm baths and an unlimited supply of fresh air night and day. Under this treatment the heart quickens, the alimentary canal enlarges and its glands increase in size and number, and the arteries enlarge and furnish to all parts of the body an increased supply of blood. A patient with a supposed mortal disease was cured under this treatment between July 15 and Oct. 28, and during that time increased in weight from 106 pounds to 129 pounds 14 ounces.

A recent Board of Trade inquiry into the hours of labor of railroad employees in England has brought to light some cases of flagrant abuse. On one occasion a signalman was on duty 25½ hours and on the following four days worked from thirteen to fifteen hours a day. Other signalmen on the same line were required to work from sixteen to nineteen hours. One switchman was at his post 16½ hours, and on Sundays, when the labor is light, others had from eighteen to nineteen hours' work. An engine-cleaner on one line had been kept at work for 31 consecutive hours, part of the time as fireman; and both engineers and firemen were sometimes on duty from 18 to 24 hours. As a rule the hours of the men were kept down on all the roads to the legal twelve hours.

Four miners have just arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from Alaska, bringing each \$100,000 in gold dust, which they said was the result of two seasons' work in the Yukon country. They said that all the old-timers who have been long on the ground and have mastered its peculiarities have struck it rich during the last season. There is good evidence of this in the fact that a steamer called at Tacoma a few days ago, en route to San Francisco from Alaska, having aboard about \$200,000 in gold dust, which, her officers said, was a usual load this season. Some big nuggets, averaging twenty or thirty ounces, have been found. But the mining is exceedingly difficult. About 800 miners will winter in the Yukon district this year. The influx of miners

has been so great that there is likely to be a great scarcity of provisions before spring. A big rush to the region is looked for next year, because the placers have panned out so well.

Higher than St. Peter's at Rome, higher than the Strasburg Cathedral, higher than the Great Pyramid, higher than the Cologne Cathedral will be the top of the statue of William Penn in Philadelphia within a few weeks. The hat of the good Quaker will overtop every other structure in this or any other country, except the Eiffel tower at Paris and the Memorial shaft to Washington at the capital; but as neither of these is a building, comparison is hardly fair. The Washington monument is 555 feet high, the Eiffel tower 984 feet. The crown of William Penn's hat will be 517 feet from the ground. The next structure in height, the Cologne Cathedral, is 510 feet. The City Hall of Philadelphia is an immense structure of marble and brick and iron. It has been building since 1871. Its main tower on the north side of the building is 90 feet square at the base. Great marble blocks rest upon a foundation of eight feet of concrete laid 20 feet below the surface of the ground. Some of these blocks weigh five tons. The walls in places are 22 feet through. The whole building is 470 by 486 feet. It is the largest single structure on the continent.

In Belgium a new system of voting has recently been tried with some very surprising results. A few years ago only one in fifty of the population had a right to vote. The liberals demanded universal suffrage and obtained it by bulldozing the parliament. Every man was made a voter. A single man had one vote, a married man two, and the owner of a certain amount of property three. Then, a compulsory voting law was passed. At the recent election the liberals who were responsible for this change lost heavily. The conservatives and socialists were the gainers. "The compulsory system," says the *Atlanta Constitution*, "worked badly. Citizens who refused to vote on the ground that they were dissatisfied with the candidates and platforms were arrested, driven into the polling booths, and ordered not to come out until they had made up their ballots. If they persisted in not voting they were sent to jail. Naturally, all Belgium is in an uproar, and it is probable that the compulsory system of voting will be abolished. The people have come to the conclusion that when a citizen is unwilling to support any of the candidates it is an outrage to lock him up."

One of the oldest Methodist ministers in harness in the United States is the Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, of the Rock River Conference, Illinois. He is 98 years old, and sound in mind, wind and limb. He was born March 8, 1801, and began his ministry in Clark county, Mo., in 1822. His circuit led him out of Missouri and into Indiana and Arkansas. He traveled a circuit there for nine years on horseback, when he was fortunate enough to have a horse, but not infrequently on foot. As the conference forbade circuit riders to marry until they had completed their course of study and been admitted in full connection, he applied himself assiduously to his books, was admitted to conference, and married, in 1831, Miss Elizabeth Lambeth Heath. Immediately after this Mr. Beggs was transferred to Illinois and became a circuit rider in the Tazewell district. He then began to hear of Fort Dearborn and Lake Michigan, and had a great desire to see the lake. He eventually made a trip to Chicago for the purpose, and, of course, preached a sermon before he left. His congregation consisted of twenty-five persons, assembled in Dr. Harmon's room in the fort. That was in 1831.

The French press is devoting a good deal of attention to the address recently made before the Sociological Congress at Paris on the effect of education and crime. Since the passage of the act of 1870 the number of children in English schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000, and the number of persons in prison has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude for the worst crimes has declined from 2,000 to 800, while juvenile offenders have fallen from 14,000 to 5,000. Sir John Lubbock sees in these figures a confirmation of Victor Hugo's saying, that "the who opens a school closes a prison." In France, according to the Temps, criminal statistics and the statements of magistrates show that, as schools have been opened prisons have filled, and that the diffusion of education has been accompanied, apparently with increase of crime, and especially of juvenile crime. In attempting to account for this phenomenon the Temps points out that in France, under the republic, education is simply intellectual instruction. In England there is not only instruction, but training. Moral and religious influences are brought to bear upon the children.

## Her Body Turns to Stone.

The members of the Tyson family have had the remains of William Tyson and Miss Jane Tyson exhumed and transferred from the original burial place in Laurel, Md. William Tyson had been buried thirty-one years, and Jane Tyson sixteen years. Very little remained of William Tyson, but the woman's remains were in a complete state of preservation. Upon removing the covering the body was disclosed as white as marble. A relative present declared it was a perfect specimen of petrification. The remains of both were reburied in one grave, and it required the strength of eight strong men to lift the casket, which was placed in a wooden box. The weight was thought to be over 500 pounds.—(Chicago Herald.)

## Why the Sea Is Salt.

The ocean is salt because of the various saline matters, chiefly chloride, it contains. These saline elements may be derived from geological formations consisting in great part of such elements, but these formations are known to have been deposited by ancient oceans, so that the real source of the saltiness is not actually known.—(Atlanta Constitution.)

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